

SUMMATION  
of  
NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES  
in  
JAPAN

Number 11

August 1946

PART IV

SOCIAL

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## SECTION 1

### PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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#### PUBLIC WELFARE

##### Public Assistance

1. The Ministry of Health and Welfare reported 2,178,159 persons on relief in July and net grants of ¥ 47,632,577.

2. The "Daily Life Security Bill" passed the House of Representatives and is now before the House of Peers.

3. Representatives of SCAP and of the Ministry of Health and Welfare and members of a Diet subcommittee inspected the Tokyo Poor House and instructed the Tokyo-To Chief of Relief to initiate the following actions:

- (1) Furnish powdered and canned milk in sufficient quantities for adequate infant feeding and to allow all children to have milk at least four times a week.
- (2) Supplement regular rations with vegetables and fish as often as possible.
- (3) Furnish cleaning compounds to meet full requirements of the institutions.
- (4) Make a survey of institutional equipment needs and correct the deficiencies found.

4. A survey of the effectiveness of Japanese efforts to assist homeless destitute persons was made by EIGHTH Army. Reports covering 37 prefectures indicated the need for a more effective program, particularly for waifs. Difficulties were ascribed to lack of personnel, funds, food and facilities.

##### Social Work Education

5. The Ministry of Health and Welfare organized a committee to re-establish social work education in Japan. Representatives of



the Diet, the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Ministry of Education, higher educational institutions, the Central Association of Social Work and other welfare agencies were included.

#### Japanese Red Cross

6. The new executive officers of the Japanese Red Cross Society inaugurated the new organization plan of the national headquarters which includes 10 service divisions.

Directors and staff have been appointed for each division. Two more Japanese field representatives are being added to chapter service. All services are to be staffed and functioning by 15 September when repair of the national headquarters buildings will be completed with departments in centralized offices.

#### Repatriation

7. The repatriation centers of Nagoya, Ujina, Sasebo and Kagoshima were selected to receive and process through quarantine Ryukyans who are to be repatriated.

8. The Maizuru Repatriation Reception Center was placed on an inactive status 1 August and Karatsu, Tobata and Tanabe are also being closed. Senzaki was closed to repatriation to permit clearing the center of cholera patients, carriers and contacts.

9. Expansion of facilities at the Sasebo repatriation center is nearly complete and a large number of cholera contacts is being processed.

10. Hakata is being prepared to receive and process through quarantine repatriation vessels arriving with cholera aboard.

11. Kagoshima has been closed to incoming repatriation and is being employed only for processing outgoing repatriates.

12. Koreans entering Japan illegally from Korea continue to be a serious problem. In August more than 13,000 Koreans apprehended for illegal entry were in custody at Sasebo and most of these were under quarantine for cholera.

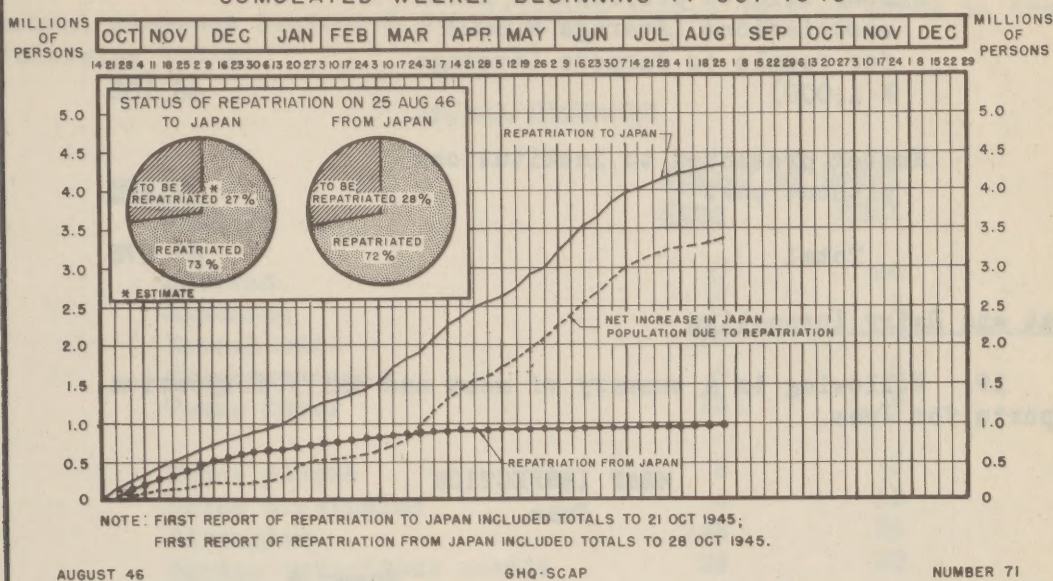
13. The third shipment of Japanese nationals repatriated from Canada arrived at Uraga. The Canadian Government conducted financial processing of these repatriates prior to their embarkation and issued individual receipts covering the amounts in Canadian dollars deposited by them. Japanese customs officials at Uraga made yen payments for these receipts.

14. The accompanying chart shows 149,123 Japanese repatriated from 29 July to 25 August bringing the total to 4,358,503. During the same period 16,908 foreign nationals left Japan of whom 9,723 were Koreans. The total number of foreign nationals repatriated was 996,252, including 908,544 Koreans.



# REPATRIATION TO AND FROM JAPAN

CUMULATED WEEKLY BEGINNING 14 OCT 1945



## HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

15. On 24 August there were 3,079 hospitals of more than 10 beds, and the total of hospital beds available was 208,401, of which 112,581 were occupied. In these institutions 1,374,823 persons received out-patient treatment during August.

16. The Council on Hospital Standards met on 6 August and agreed to include in the Council representatives of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Japanese Medical Association, Imperial University hospitals, private medical schools' hospitals, Japanese Red Cross, private hospital associations and Council on Medical Education.

It further agreed to form subcommittees to consider in detail the problems of buildings and management, professional service, training and liaison and contacts.

## VETERINARY AFFAIRS

17. A survey of the Tokyo sausage factories manufacturing bologna in cellophane casings showed that their methods parallel those in the United States. All meat is obtained from slaughterhouses maintaining ante and post mortem inspections, but the manufacturing is not under the supervision of an inspector.

Cooking and smoking temperatures are adequate for the production of a safe product, and sanitation compares favorably with that of similar establishments in the United States.

18. The Demobilization Board reported the following distribution of army horses since the surrender:



Number sold to individuals (Average ¥ 300)	13,572
Number sold to prefectural horse associations (Average ¥ 300) for resale to farmers (Average ¥ 1,000)	46,105
Number presented to institutions without cost	<u>7,998</u>
Total	67,675

### Meat and Dairy Inspection

19. Following is a summary of meat and dairy inspection reports for June.

#### MEAT INSPECTION June

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Goats	Swine	Horses
Number slaughtered	12,133	1,180	150	4,217	3,176
Condemned ante mortem	0	0	0	2	5
Condemned post mortem	-	-	-	-	-
Total	13	1	0	3	6
Partial	202	9	0	45	318
Viscera	2,119	53	0	1,294	413

SOURCE: Ministry of Health and Welfare.

#### MILK INSPECTION June

##### Special Milk

Farm inspections	18
Samples examined	22
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0
Plant inspections	19
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

##### Ordinary Milk

Farm inspections	6,286
Samples examined	3,630
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	286
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	840
Plant inspections	2,125
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	303
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	442

##### Goat Milk

Farm inspections	39
Samples examined	52
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	2
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	3

SOURCE: Ministry of Health and Welfare.



## Animal Diseases

20. With the exception of brucellosis, Texas fever and strangles, animal diseases increased considerably during July as shown in the following table:

### ANIMAL DISEASES

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	
	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>
Anthrax	0	24
Blackleg	0	3
Brucellosis	16	7
Trichomoniasis	4	5
Texas fever	13	9
Swine plague	3	8
Swine erysipelas	4	12
Strangles	138	58
Equine infectious anemia	26	29
Equine infectious abortion	0	13

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

### DENTAL AFFAIRS

#### Dental Rehabilitation

21. Eighty dentists were re-established in practice during the month ending 15 July.

#### Dental Education

22. The Tokyo Dental College purchased buildings for the pre-professional courses incident to raising the school to university standard.

#### Dental Production

23. Production of dental materials for July was ¥ 2,738,921 as compared with ¥ 1,218,329 for the preceding month.

### NURSING AFFAIRS

24. The Journal of Public Health Nursing, a monthly magazine for public health nurses, was approved by SCAP.

25. Student nurses of the Demonstration School in Tokyo will have pediatric affiliation for six weeks with the Imperial Gift Foundation Hospital and psychiatric affiliation for two weeks with the Matsuzawa Psychiatric Hospital.

### SUPPLY

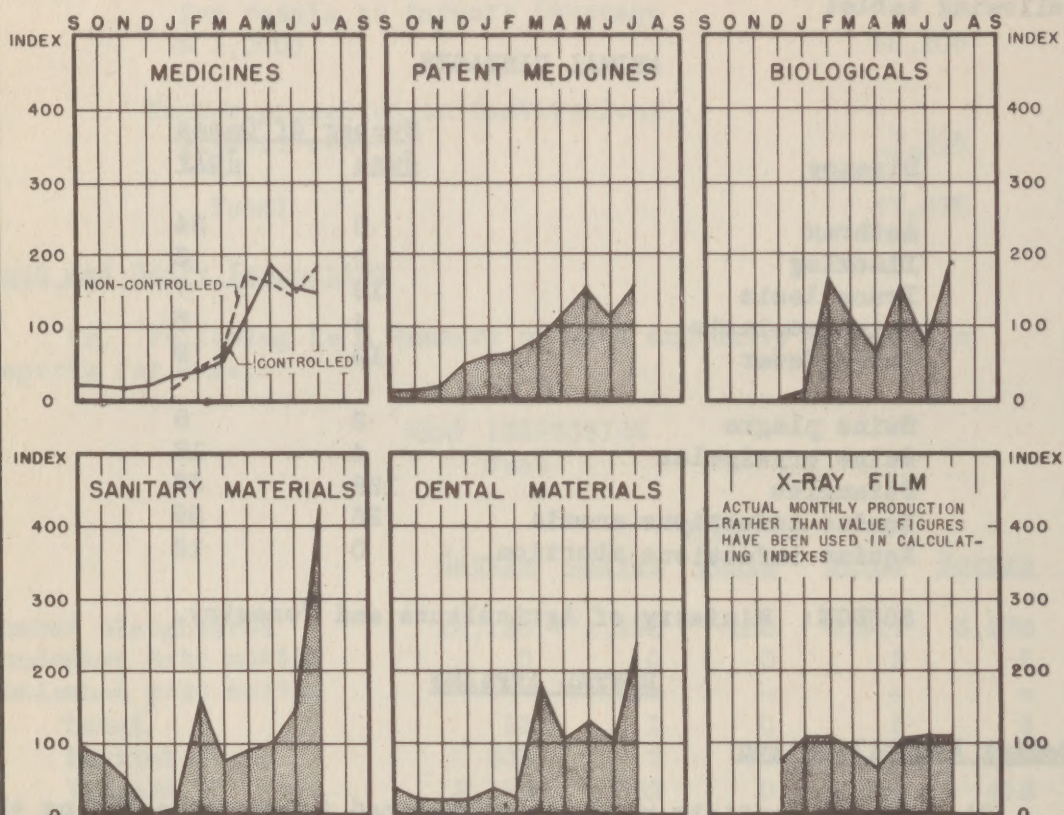
#### Production

26. Chart, page 230, shows a general upward trend in the production of medical supplies. Biologicals, sanitary materials and dental materials increased approximately 240, 280 and 220 percent respectively.



# MEDICAL SUPPLIES

VALUE OF MONTHLY PRODUCTION - JAPAN - SEP 45 TO JUL 46  
(MONTHLY AVERAGE FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1946 = 100)\*



\* ACTUAL MONTHLY AVERAGE FIGURES; CONTROLLED MEDICINES ¥ 11,093,138; NON-CONTROLLED MEDICINES ¥ 37,620,425; PATENT MEDICINES ¥ 46,230,289; BIOLOGICALS ¥ 4,929,150; SANITARY MATERIALS ¥ 990,845; DENTAL MATERIALS ¥ 1,139,482; X-RAY FILM 15,439 SQUARE METERS.  
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE; MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

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27. Production of sufficient pyrethrum emulsion, phenothiazine and other supplies has made the mosquito and fly control program a success. Approximately 4,500 knapsack type and semiautomatic pump type sprayers have been produced and distributed.

28. A program for production of absorbent cotton, gauze and bandages was started and was allocated approximately 2,000 bales of raw cotton imported from the United States.

## Distribution

29. The monetary value of purchases and sales of controlled medicines for July was below the June average due to the quantity of low priced items handled during July but sales volume increased.

30. A large stock of cinchona bark and quinine was impounded in compliance with a SCAP directive. These stocks are in the hands of distributing agencies and stored in warehouses throughout Japan.

31. Approximately 150 items of medicines and 18 items of sanitary materials were removed from the controlled distribution list and will be distributed through normal commercial channels.

32. At the request of Peiping headquarters, four 200-bed Japanese field hospitals were dispatched to Hulutao, Manchuria, to care for repatriates enroute to Japan. In addition 16,000 pounds of vaccines were shipped to Peiping where they will be transhipped to Harbin,



Manchuria, for immunizing repatriates before they leave for the port at Hulutao.

### Narcotics

33. With the transfer of 700 cases of Japanese military narcotics from an Occupation Forces medical depot to approved Japanese wholesale houses, all Japanese military medicinal narcotics have now been returned to the Japanese for custody and distribution under new narcotics regulations.

34. An investigation directed by narcotics control officers resulted in the arrest of four persons and in seizure of 500 ampoules of morphine and some heroin. This was the first detected violation of the new narcotics regulations.

35. One of the outstanding results of the new narcotics regulations, which require an inventory to be submitted at time of dealer registrations, is the receipt by SCAP-approved wholesale drug houses of large quantities of excess narcotics turned in by registrants.

### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

36. Maps, pages 232 and 233, show communicable disease rates by prefectures during July. Insets show annual average rates for 1940 through 1945 and monthly rates for 1946.

### Cholera

37. New cases of cholera were reported in Chiba, Saitama, Toyama, Ishikawa, Osaka, Tottori, Shimane, Oita and Miyazaki Prefectures. Tokyo and Yamaguchi reported their first cases since 14 May and 23 June, respectively.

38. The incidence of cholera in northwest Kyushu and Yamaguchi, Shimane and Tottori Prefectures is being sustained by repeated fresh importation of cases and carriers by smugglers and illegal immigrants in spite of an augmented and stricter off-shore patrol.

39. The previously reported outbreaks in Fukuyama and Yokosuka were brought completely under control and no further cases were reported.

40. Repatriation ships arriving at Uraga, Senzaki, Hakata and Sasebo were found to be infected with cholera.

41. Adequate stocks of cholera vaccine are available, with an additional reserve of 10,000,000 cubic centimeters being maintained throughout the danger season.

### Dysentery

42. The incidence of dysentery is following closely that of the corresponding period of 1945.

### Typhoid and Paratyphoid

43. There was a slight rise in the incidence of both typhoid and paratyphoid fevers. In each case the rate remained below that for the corresponding period of 1945.

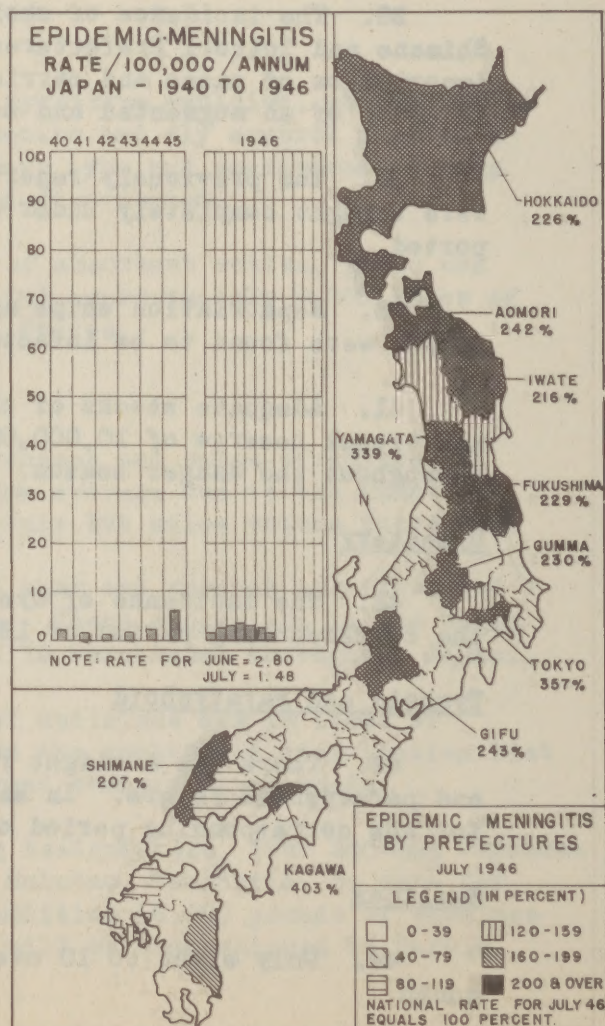
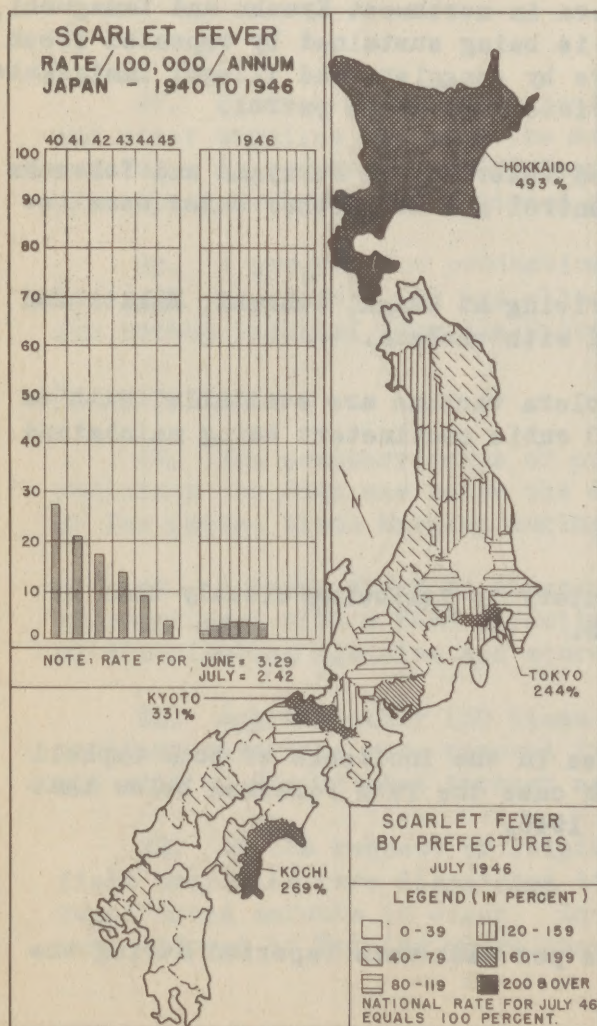
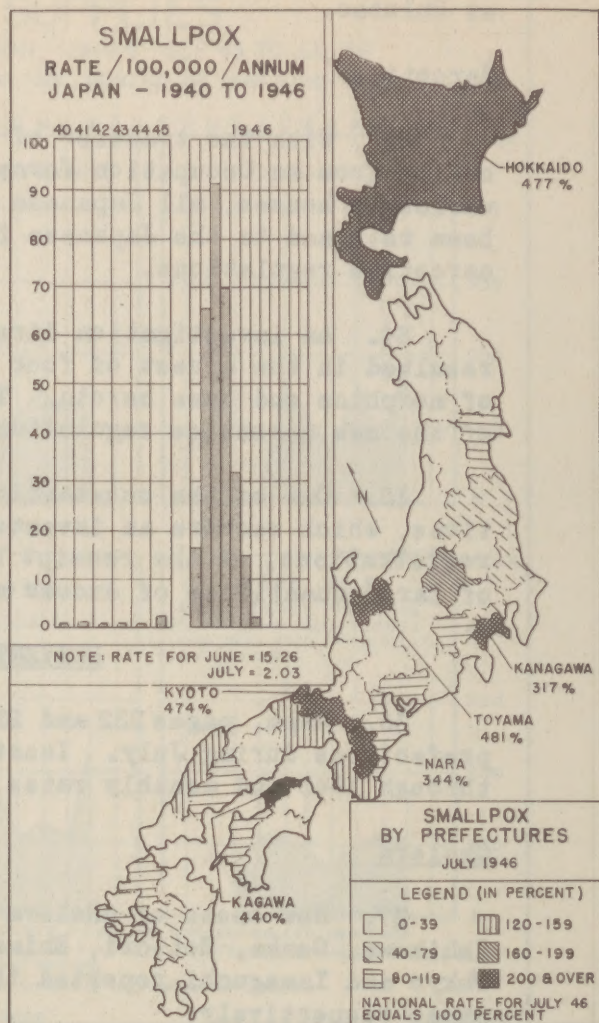
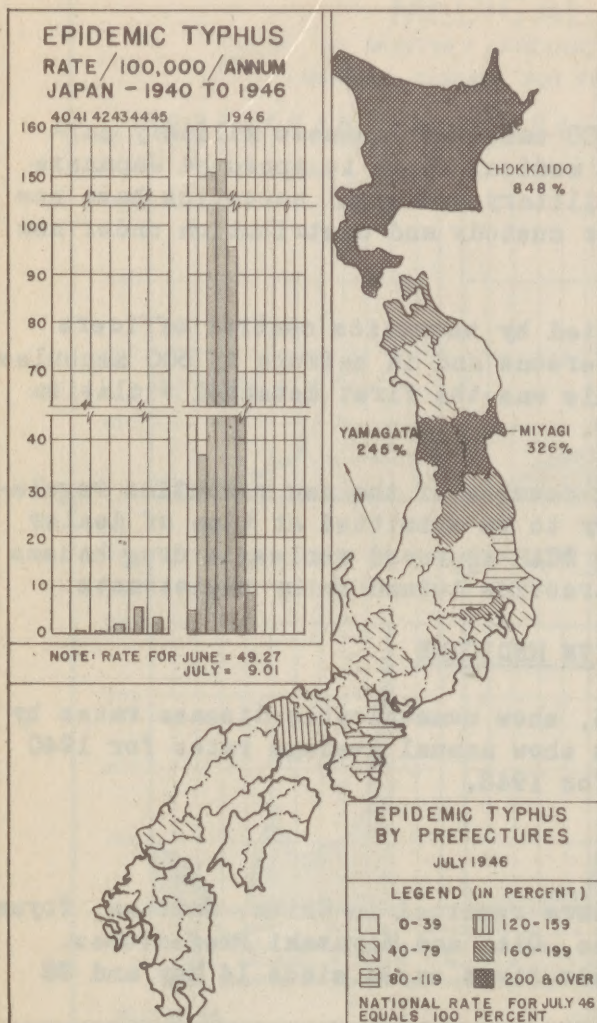
### Smallpox

44. Only eight to 10 cases per week were reported during the month.



# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

## JAPAN

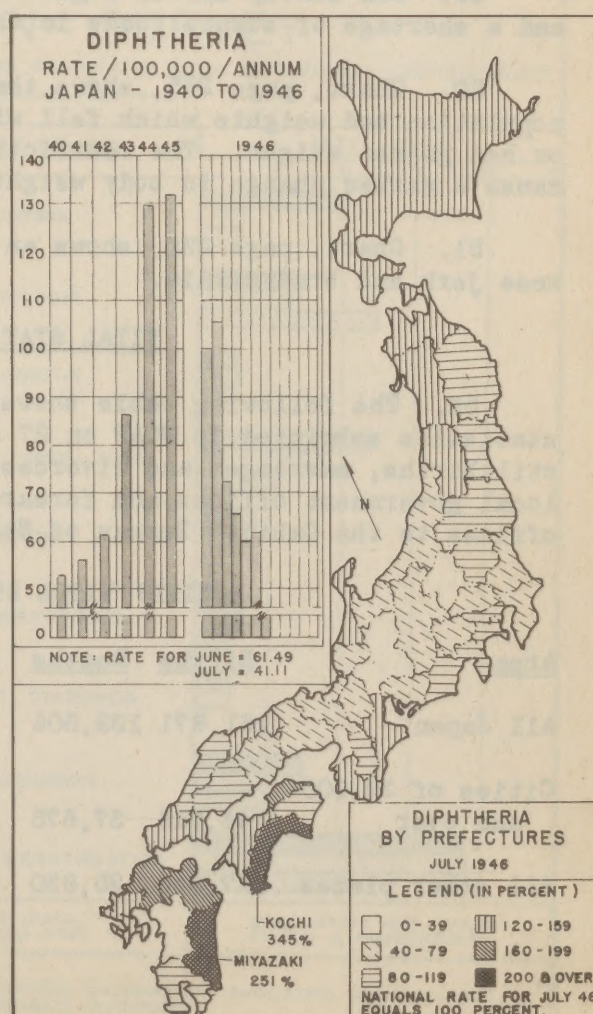
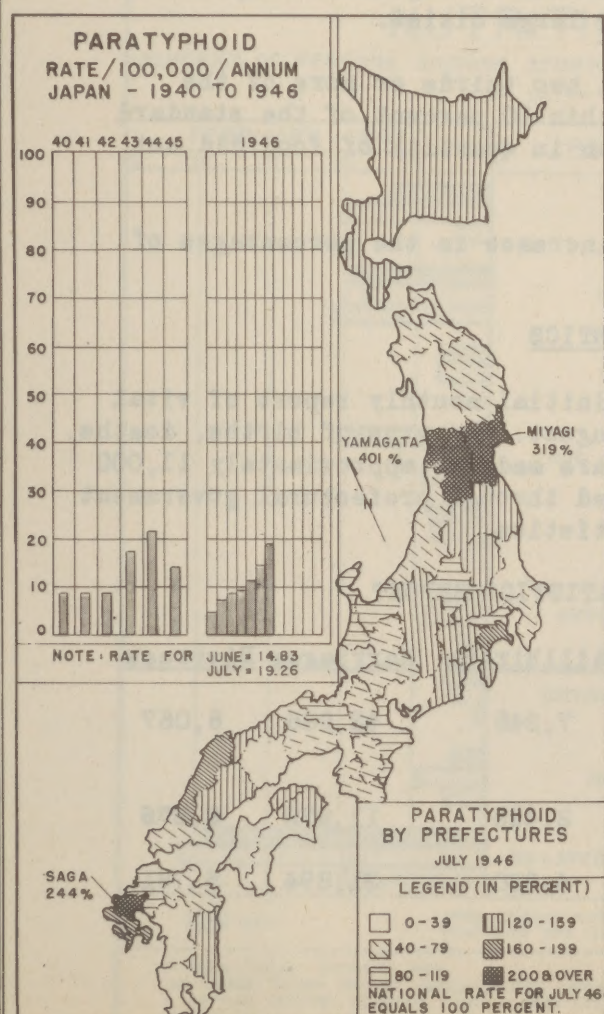
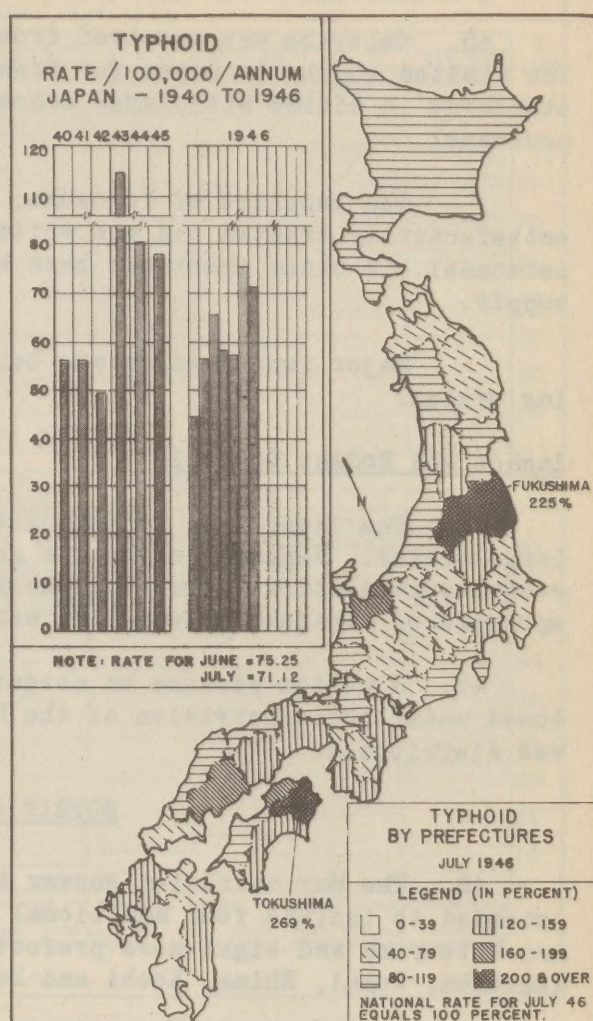
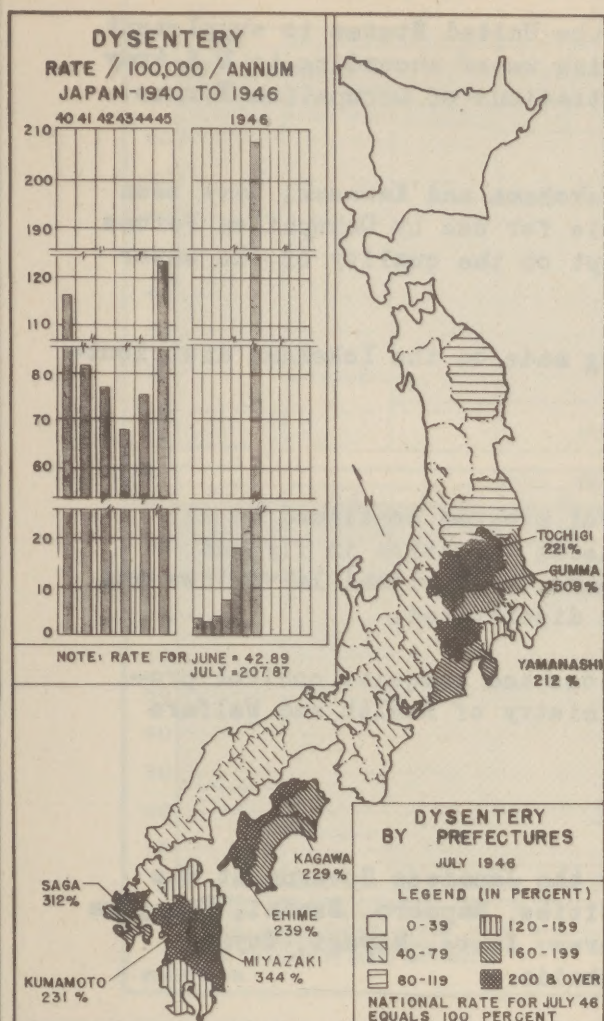


SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE



# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

## JAPAN



SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE



## Sanitary Engineering

45. Chlorine was received from the United States to supplement the limited supply in Japan for treating water according to U.S. Army standards in cities with large concentrations of Occupation Forces personnel.

The supplies of Yokosuka, Yokohama and Kawasaki have been satisfactorily treated and are suitable for use by Occupation Forces personnel. A close check has been kept on the quality of the water supply.

Major improvements are being made on the Yokohama distributing system.

## Insect and Rodent Control

46. The insect and rodent control program continued in all large cities. Reports indicate a general reduction in fly and mosquito populations from previous years. Additional larvicides and sprayers of Japanese manufacture were distributed.

47. A motion picture on mosquitoes and mosquito control produced under the supervision of the Ministry of Health and Welfare was distributed.

## NUTRITION

48. The May nutrition survey by the Japanese Government was extended to include four additional cities, Sapporo, Sendai, Kanagawa and Matsuyama and eight more prefectures, Iwate, Miyagi, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Ehime, Kochi and Hokkaido.

49. The survey showed a general lack of vegetable supplements and a shortage of staple foods in the large cities.

50. Chart, page 235, shows that two thirds or more of the population had weights which fell within 10 percent of the standard or had gained weight. The restriction in quantity of food did not cause a marked change in body weight.

51. Chart, page 235, shows an increase in the percentages of knee jerk and bradycardia.

## VITAL STATISTICS

52. The following table shows initial monthly report of vital statistics submitted to SCAP on 27 August. Reports of births, deaths, stillbirths, marriages and divorces are made to approximately 11,000 local government offices and forwarded through prefectural government offices to the Cabinet Bureau of Statistics.

### MONTHLY VITAL STATISTICS REPORT

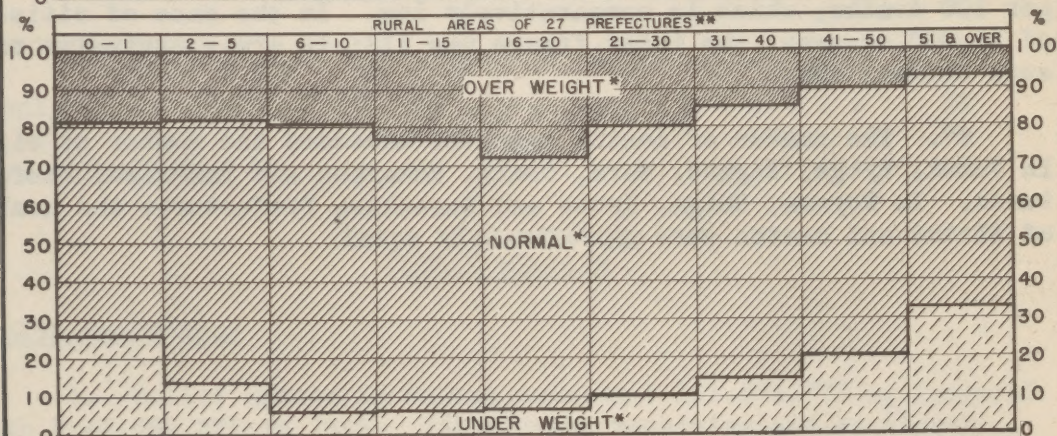
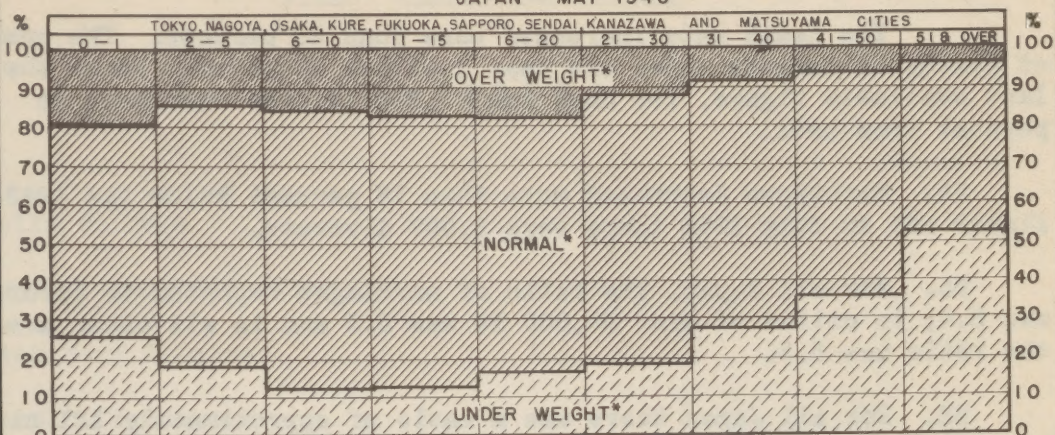
<u>Area</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Stillbirths</u>	<u>Marriages</u>	<u>Divorces</u>
All Japan	161,871	133,506	7,245	43,866	8,067
Cities of 30,000 and over	44,518	37,676	2,415	11,972	2,276
All other places	117,353	95,830	4,830	31,894	5,791



# NUTRITION SURVEY

## WEIGHT DEVIATION FROM NORMAL\*—BY AGE GROUPS

JAPAN — MAY 1946



\* "OVERWEIGHT" AND "UNDERWEIGHT" REPRESENT DEVIATIONS OF OVER 10% FROM NORMAL WEIGHTS ESTABLISHED IN JAPANESE STANDARD HEIGHT, AGE AND WEIGHT TABLES.

\*\* GUMMA, TOCHIGI, IBARAKI, SAITAMA, TOKYO, CHIBA, KANAGAWA, SHIZUOKA, AICHI, SHIGA, KYOTO, OSAKA, WAKAYAMA, HIROSHIMA, FUKUOKA, SAGA, KUMAMOTO, HOKKAIDO, IWATE, MIYAGI, TOYAMA, ISHIKAWA, FUKUI, NAGANO AND KOCHI PREFECTURES.

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

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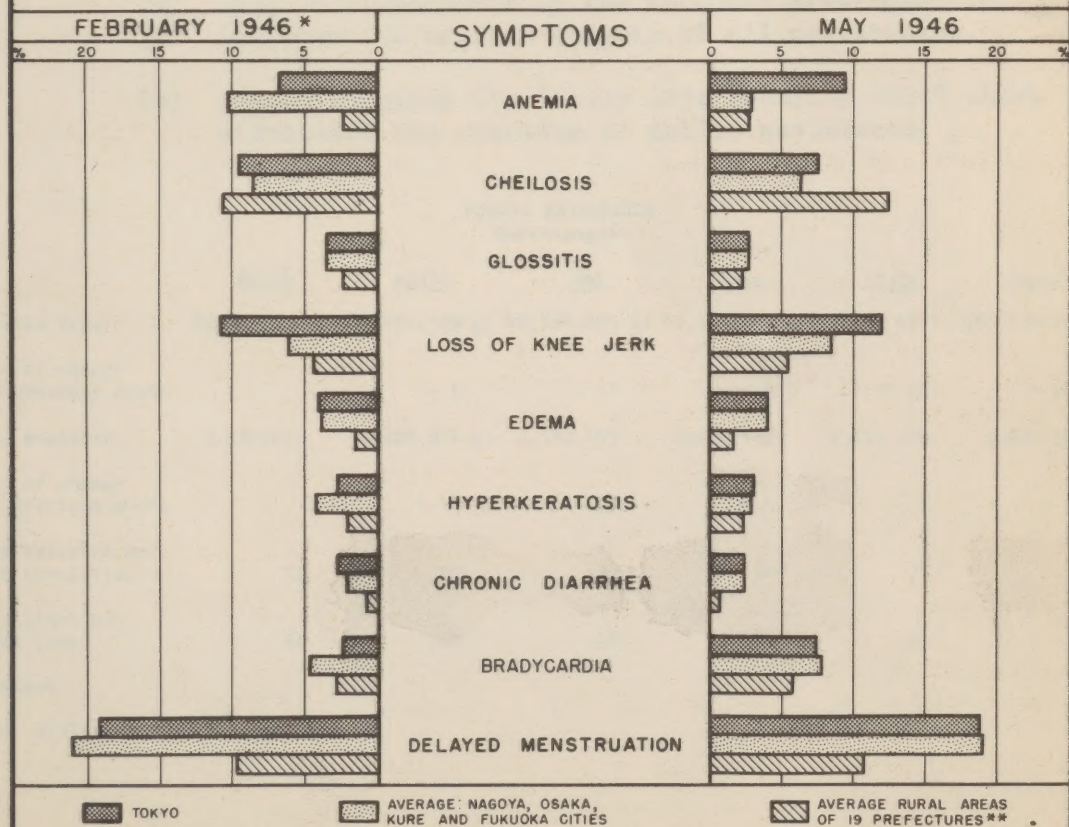
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# NUTRITION SURVEY

PERCENT OF PERSONS SHOWING SYMPTOMS ASSOCIATED WITH NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCIES

JAPAN — FEB AND MAY 1946



\* TOKYO FIGURE: DECEMBER 1945

\*\* GUMMA, TOCHIGI, IBARAKI, SAITAMA, TOKYO, CHIBA, KANAGAWA, SHIZUOKA, AICHI, SHIGA, KYOTO, OSAKA, WAKAYAMA, HIROSHIMA, FUKUOKA, SAGA AND KUMAMOTO PREFECTURES

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

AUGUST 46

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NUMBER 75



53. The birth rate in July dropped five percent compared with the last available figures, for July 1943.

The death rate increased more than 30 percent. The number of deaths of infants under one year declined 24 percent below the last available figure, for July 1942. Stillbirths decreased 14 percent from 1941.

54. Marriages decreased more than 18 percent below the 1943 figure and in July 1946 there were 8,067 divorces.

55. For all Japan, the ratio of marriages reported to divorces was 5.4; in cities of over 30,000 it was 5.3 and in all other areas the ratio was 5.5.

56. For all Japan there was a ratio of approximately 121 births per 100 deaths, which is comparatively low. In the case of cities of 30,000 or over, the index figure was 118; in areas exclusive of such cities, 122.

57. The number of deaths reported exceeded the number of births in Fukui, Hyogo, Nagano, Nara, Osaka, Wakayama and Yamanashi Prefectures. In Toyama, Shiga, Kyoto and Kagoshima Prefectures the numbers of births and deaths were approximately equal.